CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

687. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1951, there were 13,872 public institutions with a total enrolment of 9,19,320 pupils.

688. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the public institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 22,67,920 was 38·46, 52·23 for boys and 23·89 for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·57 square miles and for every 790 persons.

High Schools

689. There was an increase in the number of High Schools during the year. One more Girls' Municipal High School was opened during the year. The number of high Schools increased from 189 to 209 and their total strength from 56,895 to 62,484. The District Boards in the State which have taken up the question of starting High Schools under their management opened 14 more High Schools during the year thus bringing the number of District Board Schools to 30.

690. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1951 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

691. The number of Middle Schools increased from 707 with an enrolment of 1,24,967 pupils to 711 with a strength of 1,33,771.

692. The scheme of sanctioning of 50 New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing middle school education in the rural parts was continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools increased from 533 to 584 Schools. Their strength rose from 89,718 pupils (with 32,658 pupils of the middle school classes and 57,060 pupils in primary classes) to 99,227 pupils (38,984 pupils in the middle school classes and 61,243 in the primary classes). On an average, there were 67 pupils studying in middle chool classes of every new type middle school, when there were 188 pupils for every pucca middle school.

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693 The following statement shows the number of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of Institutions	Number		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges including Central Government	16,325	2,206	18,531
2	Oriental Colleges ...	603	37	640
3	High Schools ...	49,444	13,070	62,484
4	Middle Schools ...	10,4,372	29,399	1,33,771
5	Primary Basic Schools (including Nursery).	4,28,416	2,17,429	6,45,845
6	Special Schools ...	53,613	4,436	58,049
	Total ...	6,52,743	2,66,577	9,19,320

694. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 8,16,780 including literacy classes or 82·4 per cent as against 7,54,040 or 81·3 per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

695. Although the expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening every year 400 schools in rural parts was for a limited period, the annual expansion was continued till 1949-50 and a change was found needed as an economy measure and only 100 schools at a cost of Rs. 39,983 recurring and Rs. 15,000 non-recurring were sanctioned during the year.

696. The working of the scheme of compulsory attendance was found ineffective and the scheme was abolished in 27 taluks of the State and the Elementary Education Act of 1941 was therefore proposed to be amended suitably. This resulted in the abolition of 8 Kannada Educational Ranges showing a savings to the extent of 2·19 lakhs.

697. The number of Primary Schools in the State increased from 10,014 with a total strength of 6,34,181 pupils inclusive of 2,11,689 girls to 10,184 schools with an enrolment of 6,35,206 including 2,13,648 girls.

Adult Education.

698. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year. The Council conducted 2,396 (3,793) literacy classes including 270 (259) classes for women. The total number of persons under instruction was 47,095 (76,959). The number of persons made literate was 35,931 (34,175).

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699. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 65 (68).

700. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs for the year.

Depressed Classes Education.

701. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 449 to 465 but their strength decreased from 18,612 to 17,687 of whom 7,538 were boys and 3,175 were girls of depressed classes. The decrease in the number of scholars was due to the free admission of students of depressed classes in general schools.

Muslim Education.

702. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,216 to 1,229 and the enrolment from 73,146 (39,741 boys and 33,405 girls) to 75,078 (40,666 boys and 34,412 girls). Altogether there were 57,067 boys and 38,413 girls of the Muslim community under instruction during the year.

Education for Women.

703. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 1,004 to 1013 (inclusive of 270 literacy classes) and their enrolment from 1,00,106 (inclusive of 3,939 boys) to 1,04,524 including 4,211 boys. In addition, 1,66,264 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,66,577 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,58,908 in the previous year, forming 29 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions.

704. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows:—

Sl. No.	Kind of Examination	Number		Per-centage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C.	1,964	916	46·6
2	Middle Schools ...	5,820	3,813	65·5
3	Upper Primary ...	676	272	40·2
4	Sanskrit Examination ...	56	35	62·5
5	Commercial Examination ..	110	46	41·8
6	Teacher-training Examination	107	105	98·1

Scholarships

705. During the year, liberal amounts, as detailed below, were made available for the award of scholarships:—

		Rs.
1	Backward Class students ...	1,47,150
2	Depressed Classes (boys only) ...	75,860

		Rs.
3	Muslims	8,100
4	General	8,000
5	Merit	1,080
6	Special	2,500
7	Sanskrit education	11,741
8	Military	33,145
9	Girls (including Rs. 2,810 for Muslim girls)	23,290
10	Malnad scholarships	4,500
11	Other scholarships	5,698

706. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was also provided as an additional allotment for depressed class and backward class scholarships in addition to Rs. 99,834 for schools in Civil Area, Bangalore. A sum of Rs. 1,06,500 was also provided for foreign scholarships.

707. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,487 in High Schools and 4,861 in Middle schools. In addition, 8,510 pupils enjoyed full fee concession in High Schools. Free Studentships.

708. The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations :—

Examination	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1. S.S.L.C. Examination ...	18,901	8,953	47·22
2. Middle School „ ...	39,129	22,917	58·57
3. Upper Primary Examination	2,599	1,012	38·94
4. Teachers' Certificate „ ...	366	359	98·09
5. Sanskrit Examination ...	655	407	62·14
6. Commercial „ ...	3,300	1,192	36·12

709. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting on 15th January 1951 was 45,680 (44,495). The usual annual grant was made to the Boy Scouts of Mysore. Boy Scouts.

710. During the year, medical inspection was in force in all Government Schools in the Bangalore Corporation area and in 82 mofussil centres. During the year, 10 private practitioners were reappointed in 10 centres. Medical Inspection

711. The total expenditure on public instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 3,11,43,520 (Rs. 2,56,39,471). Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,32,310 (9,65,280) was spent on institutions managed by Central Government, Rs. 1,70,14,530 (Rs. 1,19,56,122) on institutions managed by State Government; Rs. 1,37,159 Finance]

(Rs. 55,546) by District Boards, Rs. 11,89,541 (Rs. 10,13,010) by Municipalities, Rs. 36,17,310 (Rs. 24,50,720) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 2,07,219 (Rs. 69,582) on Unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 28,50,811 (Rs. 8,01,103) on buildings Rs. 10,86,359 (Rs. 4,72,402) on furniture and equipment, Rs. 8,80,699 on scholarships and Rs. 30,97,247 (Rs. 30,68,519) on other Miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 2,21.65,759 (Rs. 1,65,10,270) or 71·17 (74·34) per cent of the total expenditure.

712. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 3-6-8. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2-11-6 (Rs. 1-14-7) or 79·26 (78·17) per cent was met from State Funds.

713. Provisions of Rs. 35,000 for mid-day lunch to the pupils of High and Middle Schools and Rs. 2,000 for new type Middle Schools were made during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength.

714. The number of students in the University institutions including affiliated Colleges was 13,422 (11,508).

715. Provision was made for the study of the following subjects under the diversified courses of studies :—

1. Domestic Science and Music at the Intermediate stage in Women's College at Bangalore and Mysore.
2. Journalism, Law, Aesthetics, Social Administration, History of Science, History of Civilization, Education and Public Administration at the B.A. Degree Stage.
3. B.A. (Hons.), Indology.
4. Diploma courses in German and French.
5. Post-Graduate Diploma courses in (b) Indology and (ii) Law.
6. Provision for the Ph.D. Degree in Science and Arts subjects.

Convocation.

716. The thirty-first annual Convocation of the University was held on 2nd February 1951. The number of candidates who were admitted in person to the several Degrees was 1,438 including 222 lady candidates. Three hundred and four candidates took their degrees in *In Absentia*. The Hon'ble Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, High Court of Madras, addressed the new graduates.